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STANDARD

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE,
HIGH-PRESSURE, UNDERGROUND, PLASTIC PIPELINE (Ft.)

Definition

A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.

Scope

This standard applies to underground thermoplastic pipelines ranging from 1/2 in. to 18 in. in diameter that are closed to the atmosphere and that are subject to internal pressures of 80 lb./in.² or greater.

The standard includes the design criteria and minimum installation requirements for high-pressure, plastic irrigation pipelines and specifications for the thermoplastic pipe.

Purpose

To prevent erosion or loss of water quality or damage to the land, to make possible proper management of irrigation water, and to reduce water conveyance losses.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

All pipelines shall be planned and located to serve as an integral part of an irrigation water distribution or conveyance system designed to facilitate the conservation use and management of the soil and water resources on a farm or group of farms.

Water supplies, water quality, and rates of irrigation delivery for the area served by the pipeline shall be sufficient to make irrigation practical for the crops to be grown and the irrigation water application method to be used.

Plastic pipelines installed according to this standard shall be placed only in suitable soils where the bedding and backfill requirements can be fully met.

Planning Considerations for Water Quantity and Quality

QUANTITY

1. Effects on components of the water budget, especially infiltration and evaporation.
2. Effects on downstream flows or aquifers that would affect other water uses or users.

3. Potential use for irrigation water management.
4. Effects of installing a pipeline on vegetation that may have been located next to the original conveyance.

QUALITY

1. Effects of installing the pipeline, replacing other types of conveyances, on channel erosion or the movement of sediment and soluble and sediment-attached substances carried by water.
2. Effects on the movement of dissolved substances into the soil and on percolation below the root zone or to groundwater recharge.
3. Effects of controlled water delivery on the temperatures of water resources that could cause undesirable effects on aquatic and wildlife communities.
4. Effects on wetlands or water-related wildlife habitats.
5. Effects on the visual quality of water resources.

Design Criteria

WORKING PRESSURE AND FLOW VELOCITY. The minimum acceptable class of pipe shall be that having a pressure rating for water of 80 lb./in.².

The pipeline shall be designed to meet all service requirements without an operating pressure, including hydraulic transients, or static pressure at any point greater than the pressure rating of the pipe used at that point. As a safety factor against surge or water hammer, the working pressure should not exceed 72 percent of the pressure rating of the pipe, nor should the design flow velocity at system capacity exceed 5 ft./s. If either of these limits is exceeded, special consideration must be given to the flow conditions and measures taken to adequately protect the pipeline against surge.

CAPACITY. The design capacity of the pipeline shall be based on whichever of the following criteria is greater:

1. The capacity shall be sufficient to deliver the volume of water required to meet the peak-period consumptive use of the crop or crops to be irrigated.
2. The capacity shall be sufficient to provide an adequate stream for all methods of irrigation planned.

FRICITION LOSSES. For design purposes, friction head losses shall be no less than those computed by the Hazen-Williams equation, using a roughness coefficient, *c*, equal to 150.

OUTLETS. Appurtenances required to deliver water from the pipeline to an individual sprinkler or to a lateral line of sprinklers or surface pipe located on the ground surface shall be known as outlets. Outlets shall have adequate capacity to deliver the design flow to the individual sprinkler, surface lateral line of sprinklers, or surface pipe at the design operating pressure.

CHECK VALVES. A check valve shall be installed between the pump discharge and the pipeline where backflow may occur.

PRESSURE-RELIEF VALVES. A pressure-relief valve shall be installed between the pump discharge and the pipeline if excessive pressure can build up when all valves are closed. Pressure-relief valves shall be installed on the discharge side of the check valve where a reversal of flow may occur and at the end of the pipeline if needed to relieve surge at the end of the line.

Pressure-relief valves shall be no smaller than 1/4 in. nominal size for each inch of the pipeline diameter and shall be set to open at a pressure no greater than 5 lb./in.² above the pressure rating of the pipe.

The pressure at which the valves start to open shall be marked on each pressure-relief valve. Adjustable pressure-relief valves shall be sealed or otherwise altered to prevent changing the adjustment from that marked on the valve.

Manufacturers of pressure-relief valves marketed for use under this standard shall provide capacity tables, based on performance tests, that give the discharge capacities of the valves at the maximum permissible pressure and differential pressure settings. Such tables shall be the basis for design of pressure setting and of acceptance of these valves.

AIR-RELEASE VALVES. The three basic types of air-release valves for use on irrigation pipelines are described below:

An air-release valve, a continuously acting valve that has a small venting orifice, generally ranging between 1/16 and 3/8 in. in size. This valve releases pockets of air from the pipeline once the line is filled and under working pressure.

An air-and-vacuum valve, which has a large venting orifice, exhausts large quantities of air from the pipeline during filling and allows air to reenter the line and prevents a vacuum from forming during emptying. This type of valve is sometimes called air-vacuum-release valve or air-vent-and-vacuum relief valve. It is not continuous acting because it does not allow further escape of air at working pressure once the valve closes.

A combination air valve is sometimes called a combination air-release and air-vacuum valve or combination air-and-vacuum-relief valve. It is continuous acting and combines the functions of both the air-release valve and the air-and-vacuum valve. Both valves are housed in one valve body.

If needed to provide positive means for air escape during filling and air entry while emptying, air-and-vacuum valves or combination air valves shall be installed at all summits, at the entrance, and at the end(s) of the pipeline. Such valves generally are needed at these locations if the line is truly closed to the atmosphere. However, they may not be needed if other features of the pipe system, such as permanently located sprinkler nozzles or other unclosed service outlets, adequately vent the particular location during filling and emptying operations.

The ratio of air-release valve diameter to pipe diameter for valves intended to release air when filling the pipe should not be less than 0.1. However, small-diameter valves may be used to limit water hammer pressures by controlling air release where control of filling velocities is questionable. Equivalent valve outlet diameters of less than 0.1 are permitted for continuously acting air release valves. Adequate vacuum relief must be provided.

Air-release valves or combination air valves shall be used as needed to permit air to escape from the pipeline while the line is at working pressure. Small orifices of these types shall be sized according to the working pressure and venting requirements recommended by the valve manufacturer.

Manufacturers of air valves marketed for use under this standard shall provide dimensional data, which shall be the basis for selection and acceptance of these valves.

DRAINAGE. Provisions shall be made for completely draining the pipeline if a hazard is imposed by freezing temperatures, drainage is recommended by the manufacturer of the pipe, or drainage of the line is specified for the job. If provisions for drainage are required, drainage outlets shall be located at all low places in the line. These outlets may drain into dry wells or to points of lower elevation. If drainage cannot be provided by gravity, provisions shall be made to empty the line by pumping or by other means.

FLUSHING. If provisions are needed for flushing the line free of sediment or other foreign material, a suitable valve shall be installed at the distal end of the pipeline.

THRUST CONTROL. Abrupt changes in pipeline grade, horizontal alignment, or reduction in pipe size normally require an anchor or thrust blocks to absorb any axial thrust of the pipeline. Thrust control may also be needed at the end of the pipeline and at inline control valves.

Thrust blocks and anchors must be large enough to withstand the forces tending to move the pipe, including those of momentum and pressure as well as forces due to expansion and contraction.

The pipe manufacturer's recommendations for thrust control shall be followed. In absence of the pipe manufacturer's requirements, the following formula must be used in designing thrust blocks:

$$A = \frac{98 HD^2 \sin a}{B \quad 2}$$

Where:

- A = Area of thrust block required in ft.²
- H = Maximum working pressure in ft.
- D = Inside diameter of pipe in ft.
- B = Allowable passive pressure of the soil in lb./ft.²
- a = Deflection angle of pipe bend

Area of thrust blocks for dead ends and tees shall be 0.7 times the area of block required for a 90-deflection angle of the pipe bend.

If adequate soil tests are not available, the passive soil pressure may be estimated from table 1.

Table 1 - Allowable soil bearing pressure

Natural soil material	Depth of cover to center of thrust block			
	2 ft.	3. ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.
	lb./ft ²			
Sound bedrock	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Dense sand and gravel mixture (assumed ϕ = 40 degrees)	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000
Dense fine to coarse sand (assumed ϕ = 35 degrees)	800	1,200	1,650	2,100
Silt and clay mixture (assumed ϕ = 25 degrees)	500	700	950	1,200
Soft clay and organic soils (assumed ϕ = 10 degrees)	200	300	400	500

MATERIALS. All materials shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements indicated in "Specifications for Materials."

Plans and Specifications

Plans and specifications for constructing high-pressure underground plastic pipelines shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purposes.

Installation

MINIMUM DEPTH OF COVER. Pipe shall be installed at sufficient depth below the ground surface to provide protection from hazards imposed by traffic crossings, farming operations, freezing temperatures, or soil cracking. The minimum depth of cover for pipe susceptible to any of these hazards shall be:

Pipe diameter in.	Depth of cover in.
1/2 through 2 1/2	18
3 through 5	24
6 or more	30

In areas where the pipe will not be susceptible to freezing and vehicular or cultivation hazards and the soils do not crack appreciably when dry, the minimum depth of cover may be reduced to:

Pipe diameter in.	Depth of cover in.
1/2 through 1 1/2	6
2 through 3	12
4 through 6	18
More than 6	24

In cranberry bogs where the pipe is not susceptible to freezing and heavy equipment is never allowed, the minimum depth of cover may be 6 in. for a 6-in. diameter pipe and 12 in. for a larger pipe.

The minimum cover for polyethylene pipe is 6 in. but may be reduced to 2 in. where conditions warrant. The minimum cover for PVC pipe in cranberry bogs, where the pipe is to be protected from freezing after winter flooding, shall be 12 in., if the winter flood equals or exceeds 12 in., or the depth that will place the top of the pipe at least 24 in. below the water surface where the winter flood is less than 12 in. Solvent-welded joints shall be used at all connections of PVC pipe where peat and muck exist in their normal layered pattern. Rubber gasket joints may be used following normal bedding procedures where coarse sand or cement layers exist.

At low places on the ground surface, extra fill may be placed over the pipeline to provide the minimum depth of cover. The top width of the fill shall then be no less than 10 ft. and the side slopes no steeper than 6:1. If extra protection is needed at vehicle crossings, encasement pipe or other approved methods may be used.

TRENCH CONSTRUCTION. The trench at any point below the top of the pipe shall be only wide enough to permit the pipe to be easily placed and joined and to allow the initial backfill material to be uniformly placed under the haunches and along the sides of the pipe. The maximum trench width shall be 36 in. If the trench is precision excavated and has a semi-circular bottom that closely fits the pipe, the width shall not exceed the outside diameter of the pipe by more than 10 percent.

The trench bottom shall be uniform so that the pipe lays on the bottom without bridging. Clods, rocks, and uneven spots that can damage the pipe or cause nonuniform support shall be removed.

If rocks, boulders, or any other material that can damage the pipe are encountered, the trench bottom shall be undercut a minimum of 4 in. below final grade and filled with bedding material consisting of sand or compacted fine-grained soils.

Pipelines having a diameter of 1/2 through 2 1/2 in. that are to be placed in areas not subject to vehicular loads and in soils that do not crack appreciably when dry may be placed by using "plow-in" equipment instead of conventional trenching.

Provisions shall be made to insure safe working conditions where unstable soil, trench depth, or other conditions can be hazardous to personnel working in the trench.

PLACEMENT. Care shall be taken to prevent permanent distortion and damage when handling the pipe during unusually warm or cold weather. The pipe shall be allowed to come within a few degrees of the temperature it will have after it is completely covered before placing the backfill, other than that needed for shading, or before connecting the pipe to other facilities. The pipe shall be uniformly and continuously supported over its entire length on firm stable material. Blocking or mounding shall not be used to bring the pipe to final grade.

For pipe with bell joints, bell holes shall be excavated in the bedding material, as needed, to allow for unobstructed assembly of the joint and to permit the body of the pipe to be in contact with the bedding material throughout its length.

JOINTS AND CONNECTIONS. All joints and connections shall be designed and constructed to withstand the design maximum working pressure for the pipeline without leakage and to leave the inside of the line free of any obstruction that may tend to reduce its capacity below design requirements.

All fittings, such as couplings, reducers, bends, tees, and crosses, shall be installed according to the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer.

Fittings made of steel or other metals susceptible to corrosion shall be adequately protected by being wrapped with plastic tape or by being coated with a substance that has high corrosion-preventive qualities. If plastic tape is used, all surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and coated with a primer compatible with the tape before wrapping.

THRUST BLOCKS. Thrust blocks must be formed against a solid hand-excavated trench wall undamaged by mechanical equipment. They shall be constructed of concrete, and the space between the pipe and trench wall shall be filled to the height of the outside diameter of the pipe or as specified by the manufacturer.

TESTING. The pipeline shall be tested for pressure strength, leakage, and proper functioning. The tests may be performed before backfilling or anytime after the pipeline is ready for service.

Tests for pressure strength and leaks shall be accomplished by inspecting the pipeline and appurtenances while the maximum working pressure is maintained and all joints and connections are uncovered, or by observing normal operation of the pipeline after it is put into service. Partial backfills needed to hold the pipe in place during testing shall be placed as specified in "Initial Backfill." Any leaks shall be repaired and the system retested.

The pipeline shall be tested to insure that it functions properly at design capacity. At or below design capacity there shall be no objectionable flow conditions. Objectionable flow conditions shall include water hammer, continuing unsteady delivery of water, damage to the pipeline, or detrimental discharge from control valves.

INITIAL BACKFILL. Hand, mechanical, or water packing methods may be used.

The initial backfill material shall be soil or sand that is free from rocks or stones larger than 1 in. in diameter. At the time of placement, the moisture content of the material shall be such that the required degree of compaction can be obtained with the backfill method to be used. The initial backfill material shall be placed so that the pipe will not be displaced, excessively deformed, or damaged.

If backfilling is done by hand or mechanical means, the initial fill shall be compacted firmly around and above the pipe as required to provide adequate lateral support to the pipe.

If the water packing method is used, the pipeline first shall be filled with water. The initial backfill before wetting shall be of sufficient depth to insure complete coverage of the pipe after consolidation. Water packing is accomplished by adding enough water to diked reaches of the trench to thoroughly saturate the initial backfill without excessive pooling. After the backfill is saturated, the pipeline shall remain full until after the final backfill is made. The wetted fill shall be allowed to dry until firm before beginning the final backfill.

FINAL BACKFILL. The final backfill material shall be free of large rocks, frozen clods, and other debris greater than 3 in. in diameter. The material shall be placed and spread in approximately uniform layers so that there will be no unfilled spaces in the backfill and the backfill will be level with the natural ground or at the design grade required to provide the minimum depth of cover after settlement. Rolling equipment shall not be used to consolidate the final backfill until the specified minimum depth of cover has been placed.

All special backfilling requirements of the pipe manufacturer shall be met.

BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE. The acceptability of the pipeline shall be determined by inspections to check compliance with all the provisions of this standard with respect to the design of the line, the pipe, and pipe marking, the appurtenances, and the minimum installation requirements.

CERTIFICATIONS AND GUARANTEE. If requested by the state conservation engineer, a qualified testing laboratory must certify with supporting test results that the pipe meets the requirements specified in this standard. The seal of approval of a recognized laboratory on pipe bearing one of the ASTM designations listed in this standard may be accepted for this certification.

The installing contractor shall certify that his installation complies with the requirements of this standard. He shall furnish a written guarantee that protects the owner against defective workmanship and materials for not less than 1 year. The certification identifies the manufacturer and markings of the pipe used.

Materials

QUALITY OF PLASTIC PIPE. The compound used in manufacturing the pipe shall meet the requirements of one of the following materials:

1. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) as specified in ASTM-D-1784.

Material	Code Classification
Type I, Grade 1	12454-B
Type II, Grade 2	12454-C
Type III, Grade 1	14333-D

2. Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) as specified in ASTM-D-1788.

Material	Code Classification
Type I, Grade 2	5-2-2
Type I, Grade 3	3-5-5
Type II, Grade 1	4-4-5

3. Polyethylene (PE) as specified in ASTM-D-1248.

Material	Code Classification
Grade P14, Class C	IC-P14
Grade P23, Class C	IIC-P23
Grade P33, Class C	IIIC-P33
Grade P34, Class C	IVC-P34

The pipe shall be homogeneous throughout and free from visible cracks, holes, foreign matter, or other defects. The pipe shall be as uniform in color, opacity, density, and other physical properties as is commercially practicable.

PIPE REQUIREMENTS. All pipe installed under this standard shall be pressure rated for water.

The relationship between standard dimension ratios, dimensions, hydrostatic design stresses, and pressure ratings shall be determined by one of the following formulas:

For PVC, ABS, and PE pipe with outside diameter controlled:

$$\frac{2S}{P} = \frac{D_o}{t} - 1 \text{ or } \frac{2S}{P} = R - 1$$

For PE pipe with inside diameter controlled:

$$\frac{2S}{P} = \frac{D_i}{t} + 1 \text{ or } \frac{2S}{P} = R + 1$$

Where:

- S = hydrostatic design stress, in lb./in.²
- P = pressure rating in lb./in.²
- D_o = average outside diameter in in.
- D_i = average inside diameter in in.
- t = minimum wall thickness in in.
- R = standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio (SDR)

Hydrostatic design stresses for the plastic pipe material are given in table 1.

Iron pipe size (IPS) (outside diameter same as that for iron pipe sizes) and I.D. controlled PE pipe manufactured, tested, and marked to meet one of the following ASTM specifications shall be acceptable under this standard. Water pressure ratings and pertinent dimensions for this pipe are given in tables 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

ASTM-	Standard specification for-
D-1785	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120
D-2241	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR)
D-2672	Bell-End Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Pipe
D-2740	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Tubing
D-1527	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80
D-2282	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR)
D-2104	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedule 40
D-2239	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, (SDR-PR)
D-2447	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80, based on outside diameter
D-2737	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Tubing
D-3035	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, (SDR-PR), based on controlled outside diameter

Plastic irrigation pipe (PIP) shall meet the requirements of ASTM-D-2241 or of ASTM-D-2282 except that:

1. The outside diameters, wall thicknesses, and tolerances given in table 2 shall apply.
2. The sustained pressure test shall not be required.
3. The burst pressure tests shall be performed according to the procedures listed in ASTM-D-2241 or D-2282 and shall meet the applicable requirements given in these ASTMs or those listed below for the standard dimension ratios (SDRs) currently not included in ASTM-D-2241 or D-2282.

Burst pressure requirements for water at 23 degrees C (73.4 degrees F) for PVC 1120 and PVC 1220 plastic pipe are:

SDR	Minimum burst pressure ¹
	lb./in. ²
51	260

¹The design stress levels used to derive these test pressures are: PVC 1120 - 6,400 lb./in.²; PVC 1220 - 6,400 lb./in.².

Burst pressure requirements for water 23 degrees C (73.4 degrees F) for ABS plastic pipe are:

SDR	Minimum burst pressure ¹	
	ABS 2112	ABS 1316
	lb./in. ²	
32.5	420	380
41	—	300

¹The fiber stresses used to derive these test pressures are: ABS 2112 - 6,600 lb./in.²; ABS 1316 - 6,000 lb./in.². To simplify testing, minor adjustments have been made to keep the test pressure uniform.

MARKINGS. Markings on the pipe shall include the following, which shall be spaced at intervals of not more than 5 ft.:

1. Nominal pipe size (for example, 2 in.).
2. Type of plastic pipe material, by designation code (for example, PVC 1120).
3. Pressure rating, in lb./in.², for water at 23° C (73.4° F) (for example, 160 lb./in.²).
4. Specification designation with which the pipe complies:

- a. For IPS-size pipe, the ASTM designation (for example, D-2241).

Pipe meeting one of the ASTM designations listed for IPS-size pipe and intended for the transport of potable water shall also be marked with the seal of a recognized laboratory making the evaluation for this purpose.

- b. For plastic irrigation pipe, the designation (PIP).

5. Manufacturer's name (or trademark) and code.

FITTINGS AND COUPLERS. All fittings and couplers shall meet or exceed the same strength requirements as those of the pipe and shall be made of material that is recommended for use with the pipe.

Listed below are the ASTM standard specifications for fittings suitable for use with IPS-size pipe and inside diameter controlled PE pipe covered by this standard:

ASTM- Standard specification for-

- D-2466 Socket-type Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings,
Schedule 40
- D-2467 Socket-type Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings,
Schedule 80

ASTM- Standard specification for-

- D-3036 Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Line Couplings, Socket-type
- D-2468 Socket-type Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40
- D-2469 Socket-type Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Fittings, Schedule 80
- D-2609 Plastic Insert Fittings for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe
- D-2610 Butt Fusion Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40 (for IPS Pipe)
- D-2611 Butt Fusion Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80 (for IPS Pipe)
- D-2683 Socket-type Polyethylene Fittings for SDR 11.0 Polyethylene Pipe
- D-3139 Standard Specification for Plastic Pressure Pipe using Flexible Elastomeric Seals

Plastic irrigation pipe (PIP) shall have belled ends or separate couplers and fittings that are suitable for joining the pipe and appurtenances by solvent cement, rubber gaskets, or other methods recommended by the pipe manufacturer. Such fittings and joints shall be capable of withstanding a working pressure equal to or greater than that for the pipe.

SOLVENT CEMENT JOINTS. Solvent for solvent cement joints shall conform to ASTM Specification D-2564 for PVC pipe and fittings and to D-2235 for ABS pipe and fittings.

Solvent cement joints shall be used and constructed according to the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer.

RUBBER GASKET JOINTS. Rubber gasket joints shall conform to ASTM Specification D-3139.

Table 1.—Hydrostatic design stress and designation—
plastic pipe

Plastic pipe material	Hydrostatic design stress <i>lb/in.²</i>	Designation
PVC Type I, Grade 1	2,000	PVC 1120
PVC Type I, Grade 2	2,000	PVC 1220
PVC Type II, Grade 1	1,000	PVC 2110
PVC Type II, Grade 1	1,250	PVC 2112
PVC Type II, Grade 1	1,600	PVC 2116
ABS Type I, Grade 2	800	ABS 1208
ABS Type I, Grade 2	1,000	ABS 1210
ABS Type I, Grade 3	1,600	ABS 1316
ABS Type II, Grade 1	1,250	ABS 2112
PE Grade P14	400	PE 1404
PE Grade P23	500	PE 2305
PE Grade P23	630	PE 2306
PE Grade P33	630	PE 3306
PE Grade P34	630	PE 3406
PE Grade P34	800	PE 3408

Table 2.—PVC and ABS plastic irrigation pipe (PIP)
(Nonthreaded)

Nominal pipe size (in.)	SDR	PVC pressure rating (lb/in. ²)				Dimension and tolerance					ABS pressure rating (lb/in. ²)		
		Material				Wall thickness		Outside diameter			Material		
		1120	2116	2112	2110	Min (in.)	Tolerance (in.)	Average (in.)	± Tolerance		1316	2112	1210
		1220							Avg. O.D. (in.)	Max and Min (in.)			
4	51	80				0.081	+ 0.020	4.130	0.009	0.050			
	41	100	80			.101	+ .020				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.127	+ .020				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.159	+ .020				125	100	80
6	51	80				.120	+ .020	6.140	.011	.050			
	41	100	80			.150	+ .020				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.189	+ .023				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.236	+ .028				125	100	80
8	51	80				.160	+ .020	8.160	.015	.070			
	41	100	80			.199	+ .024				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.251	+ .031				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.314	+ .038				125	100	80
10	51	80				.200	+ .024	10.200	.015	.075			
	41	100	80			.249	+ .030				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.314	+ .038				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.392	+ .047				125	100	80
12	51	80				.240	+ .029	12.240	.015	.075			
	41	100	80			.299	+ .036				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.377	+ .045				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.471	+ .056				125	100	80
14	51	80				.280	+ .034	14.280	.015	.075			
	41	100	80			.348	+ .042				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.439	+ .053				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.549	+ .066				125	100	80
15	51	80				.300	+ .036	15.300	.015	.075			
	41	100	80			.373	+ .045				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.471	+ .057				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.588	+ .071				125	100	80
16	51	80				.314	+ .038	16.314	.015	.075			
	41	100	80			.390	+ .047				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.492	+ .059				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.615	+ .074				125	100	80
18	51	80				.367	+ .044	18.367	.015	.075			
	41	100	80			.456	+ .127				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.575	+ 0.69				100	80	

Table 3.—PVC and ABS thermoplastic pipe (SDR-PR)—(IPS)
(Nonthreaded)

Nominal pipe size (in.)	SDR	(PVC-ASTM-D-2241)				Dimension and tolerance					(ABS-ASTM-D-2282)			
		PVC pressure rating (lb/in. ²)				Wall thickness		Outside diameter			ABS pressure rating (lb/in. ²)			
		Material				Min		± Tolerance			Material			
		1120	2116	2112	2110	Min	Tolerance	Average	Avg. O.D.	Max and Min	1316	2112	1210	1208
		1220				(in.)	(in.)	(in.)	(in.)	(in.)				
½	17					.060	+0.020	0.804	0.004	0.008	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.062	+ .020			.008	250	200	160	125
¾	21	200	160	125	100	.060	+ .020	1.050	.004	.015	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.062	+ .020			.010	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.078	+ .020			.010	250	200	160	125
1	26	160	125	100	80	.060	+ .020	1.315	.005	.015	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.063	+ .020			.015	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.077	+ .020			.010	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.097	+ .020			.010	250	200	160	125
1¼	32.5	125	100	80		.060	+ .020	1.660	.055	.015	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.064	+ .020			.015	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.079	+ .020			.015	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.098	+ .020			.012	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.123	+ .020			.012	250	200	160	125
1½	32.5	125	100	80		.060	+ .020	1.900	.006	.030	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.073	+ .020			.030	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.090	+ .020			.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.112	+ .020			.012	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.141	+ .020			.012	250	200	160	125
2	32.5	125	100	80		.060	+ .020	2.375	.006	.030	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.091	+ .020			.030	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.113	+ .020			.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.140	+ .020			.012	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.178	+ .021			.012	250	200	160	125
2½	32.5	125	100	80		.083	+ .020	2.875	.007	.030	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.110	+ .020			.030	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.137	+ .020			.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.169	+ .020			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.213	+ .026			.015	250	200	160	125
3	32.5	125	100	80		.108	+ .020	3.500	.008	.030				
	26	160	125	100	80	.135	+ .020			.030	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.167	+ .020			.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.206	+ .025			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.259	+ .031			.015	250	200	160	125
3½	41	100	80			.098	+ .020	4.000	.008	.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.123	+ .020			.050				
	26	160	125	100	80	.154	+ .020			.050	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.190	+ .023			.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.235	+ .028			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.296	+ .036			.015	250	200	160	125
4	41	100	80			.110	+ .020	4.500	.009	.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.138	+ .020			.050				
	26	160	125	100	80	.173	+ .021			.050	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.214	+ .026			.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.265	+ .032			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.333	+ .040			.015	250	200	160	125
5	41	100	80			.136	+ .020	5.563	.010	.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.171	+ .021			.050				
	26	160	125	100	80	.214	+ .027			.050	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.265	+ .032			.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.327	+ .039			.030	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.412	+ .049			.030	250	200	160	125

Table 3.—PVC and ABS thermoplastic pipe (SDR-PR)—(IPS)—Continued
(Nonthreaded)

(PVC-ASTM-D-2241)														(ABS-ASTM-D-2282)			
Nominal pipe size (in.)	SDR	PVC pressure rating (lb/in. ²)				Dimension and tolerance					ABS pressure rating (lb/in. ²)						
								Outside diameter									
		Material				Wall thickness		Average (in.)	± Tolerance		Material						
		1120 1220	2116	2112	2110	Min (in.)	Tolerance (in.)		Avg. O.D. (in.)	Max and Min (in.)	1316	2112	1210	120			
6	41	100	80			.162	+.020	6.625	.011	.050							
	32.5	125	100	80		.204	+.024			.050							
	26	160	125	100	80	.255	+.031			.050	125	100	80				
	21	200	160	125	100	.316	+.038			.050	160	125	100	80			
	17	250	200	160	125	.390	+.047			.035	200	160	125	100			
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.491	+.059			.035	250	200	160	125			
8	41	100	80			.210	+.025	8.625	.015	.075							
	32.5	125	100	80		.265	+.032			.075							
	26	160	125	100	80	.332	+.040			.075	125	100	80				
	21	200	160	125	100	.410	+.049			.075	160	125	100	80			
	17	250	200	160	125	.508	+.061			.045							
10	41	100	80			.262	+.031	10.750	.015	.075							
	32.5	125	100	80		.331	+.040			.075							
	26	160	125	100	80	.413	+.050			.075	125	100	80				
	21	200	160	125	100	.511	+.061			.075	160	125	100	80			
	17	250	200	160	125	.632	+.076			.050							
12	41	100	80			.311	+.037	12.750	.015	.075							
	32.5	125	100	80		.392	+.047			.075							
	26	160	125	100	80	.490	+.059			.075	125	100	80	63			
	21	200	160	125	100	.606	+.073			.075	160	125	100	80			
	17	250	200	160	125	.750	+.090			.060							
16	41	100	80			.389	+.047	16	.024	.075							
	32.5	125	100	80		.492	+.059			.075							
	26	160	125	100	80	.615	+.074			.075	125	100	80				

Table 4.—Polyethylene plastic pipe (SDR-PR)—I.D. controlled
(Nonthreaded)

Nominal pipe size (in.)	SDR	Pressure rating (lb/in. ²)			Wall thickness		Inside diameter		
		Material ¹			Minimum (in.)	Tolerance + (in.)	(in.)	Tolerance	
		3308 3408 2308	2305	1404				+	-
								(in.)	(in.)
½	15	80			0.080	0.020	0.622	0.010	0.010
	11.5	100	80		.060	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.069	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.089	.020			
	5.3	200	160	125	.117	.020			
¾	15	80			.060	.020	.824	.010	.015
	11.5	100	80		.072	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.092	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.118	.020			
	5.3	200	160	125	.155	.020			
1	15	80			.070	.020	1.049	.010	.020
	11.5	100	80		.091	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.117	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.150	.020			
	5.3	200	160	125	.198	.024			
1¼	15	80			.092	.020	1.380	.010	.020
	11.5	100	80		.120	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.153	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.197	.024			
	5.3	200	160	125	.260	.031			
1½	15	80			.107	.020	1.610	.015	.020
	11.5	100	80		.140	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.179	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.230	.028			
	5.3	200	160	125	.304	.036			
2	15	80			.138	.020	2.067	.015	.020
	11.5	100	80		.180	.022			
	9	125	100	80	.230	.028			
	7	160	125	100	.295	.035			
	5.3	200	160	125	.390	.047			
2½	15	80			.165	.020	2.469	.015	.025
	11.5	100	80		.215	.025			
3	15	80			.205	.020	3.068	.015	.030
	11.5	100	80		.267	.032			
4	15	80			.268	.032	4.026	.015	.035
	11.5	100	80		.350	.042			
6	15	80			.404	.048	6.065	.020	.035
	11.5	100	80		.527	.063			

¹For the material PE 3408, the SDR's are 5.3, 7.0, 9.0, and 15.0 and their respective pressure ratings (lb/in.²) are 250, 200, 160, and 100.

Table 5.—Polyethylene plastic pipe (SDR-PR)—O.D. controlled (IPS)
(Nonthreaded)

(PE-ASTM-D-3035)

Nominal pipe size (in.)	SDR	Pressure rating (lb/in. ²)			Wall thickness		Outside diameter		
		Material ¹			Minimum (in.)	Tolerance + (in.)	(in.)	Tolerance	
		3306 3406 2306	2305	1404				+	-
								(in.)	(in.)
½	17	80			.062	.020	0.840	0.004	0.004
	13.5	100	80		.062	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.076	.020			
¾	17	80			.062	.020	1.050	.004	.004
	13.5	100	80		.078	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.095	.021			
1	17	80			.077	.020	1.315	.005	.005
	13.5	100	80		.097	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.119	.026			
1¼	17	80			.098	.020	1.660	.005	.005
	13.5	100	80		.123	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.151	.026			
1½	17	80			.112	.020	1.900	.006	.006
	13.5	100	80		.141	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.173	.026			
2	17	80			.140	.020	2.375	.006	.006
	13.5	100	80		.176	.021			
	11	125	100	80	.216	.026			
3	17	80			.206	.025	3.500	.008	.008
	13.5	100	80		.259	.031			
	11	125	100	80	.318	.038			
4	17	80			.264	.032	4.500	.009	.009
	13.5	100	80		.333	.040			
	11	125	100	80	.409	.049			
6	17	80			.390	.047	6.625	.011	.011
	13.5	100	80		.491	.059			
	11	125	100	80	.602	.072			

¹For the material PE 3406, the SDR's are 11, 13.5, 17, and 21 and their respective pressure ratings (lb/in.²) are 160, 125, 100, and 80.

Table 6a.—Water pressure ratings for schedules 40 and 80 unthreaded plastic pipe: polyvinyl chloride

Nominal size (in.)	Average inside diameter (in.)		(PVC-ASTM-D-1785 Schedule 40 and 80 Pipe)							
			Working pressure rating (lb/in. ²)							
			PVC 1120 1220		PVC 2116		PVC 2112		PVC 2110	
½	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80
½	0.622	0.548	600	850	480	680	370	530	300	420
¾	.824	.742	480	690	390	550	300	430	240	340
1	1.049	.957	450	630	360	500	280	390	220	320
1¼	1.380	1.278	370	520	290	420	230	320	180	260
1½	1.610	1.500	330	470	260	380	210	290	170	240
2	2.067	1.939	280	400	220	320	170	250	140	200
2½	2.469	2.323	300	420	240	340	190	260	150	210
3	3.068	2.900	260	370	210	300	160	230	130	190
3½	3.548	3.364	240	350	190	280	150	220	120	170
4	4.026	3.826	220	320	180	260	140	200	110	160
5	5.047	4.813	190	290	160	230	120	180	100	140
6	6.065	5.761	180	280	140	220	110	170	90	140
8	7.981	7.625	160	250	120	200	100	150	80	120
10	10.020	9.564	140	230	110	190	90	150		120
12	11.938	11.376	130	230	110	180	80	140		110

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Table 6b.—Water pressure ratings for schedules 40 and 80 unthreaded plastic pipe: acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene

		(ABS-ASTM-D-1527 Schedule 40 and 80 Pipe)									
Nominal size (in.)	Average inside diameter (in.)		Working pressure rating (lb/in. ²)								
			ABS 1316		ABS 2112		ABS 1210		ABS 1208		
	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	
½	0.622	0.546	430	680	370	530	300	420	240	340	
¾	.824	.742	390	550	300	430	240	340	190	280	
1	1.049	.957	360	500	280	390	220	320	180	250	
1¼	1.380	1.278	290	420	230	330	180	260	150	210	
1½	1.610	1.500	260	380	210	290	170	240	130	190	
2	2.067	1.939	220	320	170	250	140	200	110	160	
2½	2.469	2.323	240	340	190	270	150	210	120	170	
3	3.068	2.900	210	300	160	230	130	190	100	150	
3½	3.548	3.364	190	280	150	220	120	170	90	140	
4	4.026	3.826	180	260	140	200	110	160	90	130	
5	5.047	4.813	160	230	120	180	100	140	80	120	
6	6.065	5.761	140	220	110	170	90	140		110	
8	7.981	7.625	120	200	100	150	80	120		100	
10	10.020	9.564	110	190	90	150		120		90	
12	11.938	11.376	110	180	80	140		110		90	

Table 6c.—Water pressure ratings for schedules 40 and 80 unthreaded plastic pipe: polyethylene

		(PE-ASTM-D-2104 Schedule 40 Pipe).				(PE-ASTM-D-2447 Schedule 40 and 80 Pipe)					
Nominal size (in.)	Average inside diameter (in.)	Working pressure rating (lb/in. ²)			Working pressure rating (lb/in. ²)						
		PE 2306 3306 3406	PE 2305	PE 1404	PE 2306 3306 3406	PE 2305	PE 1404				
		Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 40	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80
½	0.622	0.546	190	150	120	188	267	149	212	119	170
¾	.824	.742	150	120	100	152	217	120	172	96	137
1	1.049	.957	140	110	90	142	199	113	158	90	126
1¼	1.380	1.278	120	90		116	164	92	130		104
1½	1.610	1.500	100	80		104	148	83	118		94
2	2.067	1.939	90			87	127		101		81
2½	2.469	2.323	100	80		96	134		106		85
3	3.068	2.900	80			83	118		94		
3½	3.548	3.364					109		86		
4	4.026	3.826					102		81		
5	5.047	4.813					91				
6	6.065	5.761					88				

NOTE: Ratings for ASTM-D-2104 Schedule pipe are based on inside diameter control; ratings for ASTM-D-2447 Schedule pipe are based on outside diameter control.

Table 7.—Polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride plastic tubing

Nominal size (in.)	Outside diameter (in.)	Inside diameter (in.)						Pressure rating (lb/in. ²)
		(PE-ASTM-D-2737)		(PVC-ASTM-D-2740)				
		PE 2308 PE 3308 PE 3408 PE 3408	PE 2305	PVC 1120 PVC 1220	PVC 2116	PVC 2112	PVC 2110	
½	0.625	0.487	0.453	0.501	0.501	0.501	0.501	160
¾	.750	.584	.544					160
¾	.875	.681	.635	.751	.751	.751	.745	160
1	1.125	.875	.817	1.001	1.001	.993	.959	160
1¼	1.375	1.069	.999	1.251	1.245	1.213	1.171	160
1½	1.625	1.263	1.159					160
2	2.125	1.653	1.543					160

Table 8.—Pressure rating factors for PVC and PE pipe
for water at elevated temperatures

Temperature	PVC factor	PE factor
deg F		
73.4	1.00	1.00
80	.88	.92
90	.75	.81
100	.62	.70
110	.50	—
120	.40	—
130	.30	—
140	.22	—

NOTE: To obtain the pipe's reduced pressure rating because of water temperatures above 73.4 deg F, multiply normal pressure rating by the appropriate factor from table.

Construction Specifications

MATERIALS. Pipe shall meet the requirements of Soil Conservation Service Standard 430-DD.

MARKING. Marking on the pipe shall include the following, spaced at intervals of not more than 5 feet:

1. Nominal pipe size (for example, 2 in.).
2. Type of plastic pipe material in accordance with the designation code (for example, PVC 1120).
3. Pressure rating in psi for water at 23° C (73.4° F) (for example, 160 psi).
4. Specification designation with which the pipe complies:
 - a. For IPS-sized pipe, the ASTM designation (for example, D2241).
 - b. For Plastic Irrigation Pipe, the designation PIP.
5. Manufacturer's name (or trademark) and code.

Note: Pipe meeting one of the ASTM designations for IPS-sized pipe and intended for the transport of potable water will also be marked with the seal of a recognized laboratory making the evaluation for this purpose.

MINIMUM DEPTH OF COVER. Pipe shall be installed at sufficient depth below the ground surface to provide protection from hazards imposed by traffic crossings, farming operations, freezing temperatures, or soil cracking. The minimum depth of cover for pipe subject to any of these hazards shall be:

1. 18 inches for pipes 1/2 through 2 1/2 inches in diameter.
2. 24 inches for pipes 3 through 5 inches in diameter.
3. 30 inches for pipes 6 inches and over in diameter.

In areas where the pipe will not be subject to freezing, vehicular or cultivation hazards and the soils do not crack appreciably when dry, the minimum depth of cover may be reduced to:

1. 6 inches for pipes 1/2 through 1 1/2 inches in diameter.
2. 12 inches for pipes 2 through 3 inches in diameter.
3. 18 inches for pipes 4 through 6 inches in diameter.
4. 24 inches for pipes over 6 inches in diameter.

At low places on the ground surface, extra fill may be placed over the pipeline to provide the minimum depth of cover. In such cases, the top width of the

fill shall be no less than 10 feet and the side slopes no steeper than 6:1. Where needed, extra protection may be provided at vehicular crossings with encasement pipe or other approved methods.

The following exceptions to the depth requirements may be allowed when plastic pipe is used on cranberry bogs:

1. When polyethylene (PE) pipe is installed on cranberry bogs the minimum depth of cover should be 6 inches, but may be reduced to no less than 2 inches where conditions warrant. PE pipe may be exposed at ditch crossings.
2. When polyvinylchloride (PVC) pipe is installed on cranberry bogs the minimum depth of cover shall be 12 inches where the winter flood will equal or exceed 12 inches, or a depth that will place the top of the pipe at least 24 inches below the water surface where the winter flood is less than 12 inches.

Solvent welded joints shall be used at all connections of PVC on cranberry bog soils when peat and muck exist in their normally layered pattern. Where coarse sand or cemented layers (bog iron) exist rubber gasket joints may be used following normal bedding procedures. Method of installation shall be checked and approved by the responsible technician.

TRENCH CONSTRUCTION. Trench width at any point below top of pipe should be only wide enough to permit the pipe to be easily placed and joined and to allow the initial backfill material to be uniformly placed under the haunches and along the sides of the pipe. The maximum trench width shall be 36 inches. The minimum trench width shall not be less than two pipe diameters, unless the trench is precision excavated with a semi-circular bottom that closely fits the pipe and the width does not exceed the outside diameter of the pipe by more than 10 percent.

The trench bottom shall be uniform so that the pipe will lay on the bottom without bridging. Clods, rocks and uneven spots which could damage or cause nonuniform support to the pipe shall be removed.

Where rocks, boulders, or any other material which might damage the pipe are encountered, the trench bottom shall be undercut a minimum of 4 inches below final grade and filled with bedding material consisting of sands and compacted fine-grained soils.

Pipelines of 1/2 through 2 1/2 inch diameter placed in areas not subject to vehicular loads and in soils which do not crack appreciably when dry may be placed with "plow-in" equipment in lieu of conventional trenching.

JOINTS AND CONNECTIONS. All joints and connections shall be made so as to withstand the design maximum working pressure for the pipeline without leakage

and shall leave the inside of the line free of any obstruction that may tend to reduce its capacity below design requirements.

All fittings, such as couplings, reducers, bends, tees and crosses shall be installed in accordance with the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer.

Fittings made of steel or other metals subject to corrosion shall be adequately protected by wrapping with plastic tape or coating with high corrosion preventative qualities. Where plastic tape is used for corrosion protection, all surfaces to be wrapped shall be thoroughly cleaned and then coated with a primer compatible with the tape prior to wrapping.

THRUST BLOCKS. Thrust blocks must be formed against a solid hand-excavated trench wall, undamaged by mechanical equipment. They shall be constructed of concrete and fill the space between the pipe and trench wall to the height of the outside diameter of pipe or as specified by the manufacturer.

TESTING. The pipeline shall be tested for pressure strength, leakage and proper functioning. The tests may be performed prior to complete backfilling or anytime after the pipeline is ready for service.

Tests for pressure strength and leaks shall be accomplished by inspecting the pipeline and appurtenances while the maximum working pressure is maintained and all joints and connections are uncovered, or by observing normal operation of the pipeline after it is put into service. Partial backfills needed to hold pipe in place during testing shall be placed as specified under Initial Backfill. Any leaks shall be repaired and the system retested.

It shall be demonstrated by testing that the pipeline will function properly at design capacity. At or below design capacity there shall be no objectionable flow conditions. Objectionable flow conditions shall include water hammer, continuing unsteady delivery of water, damage to the pipeline, or detrimental discharge from control valves.

INITIAL BACKFILL. Either the hand, mechanical, or water packing methods are optional.

The initial backfill material shall be selected soil or sand free from rocks or stones larger than 1 inch in diameter. At the time of placement, the moisture content of the material shall be such that the required degree of compaction can be obtained with the backfill method to be used. The initial backfill material shall be so placed that the pipe will not be displaced, excessively deformed, or damaged.

When hand or mechanically backfilling, the initial fill shall be compacted firmly around and above the pipe as required to provide adequate lateral support to the pipe.

When water packing is used, the pipeline first shall be filled with water. The initial backfill, before wetting, shall be of sufficient depth to insure complete coverage of the pipe after consolidation has taken place. Water packing is accomplished by adding water to diked reaches of the trench in such quantity as to thoroughly saturate the initial backfill without excessive pooling of water. After saturation, the pipeline shall remain full until after final backfill is made. The wetted fill shall be allowed to dry until firm before final backfill is begun.

FINAL BACKFILL. Final backfill material shall be free of large rocks, frozen clods and other debris greater than 3 inches in diameter. The material shall be placed and spread in approximately uniform layers in such a manner that there will be no unfilled spaces in the backfill and the backfill will be level with the natural ground or at the design grade required to provide the minimum depth of cover after settlement has taken place. Rolling equipment shall not be used to consolidate the final backfill until the specified minimum depth of cover has been placed.

All special backfilling requirements of the pipe manufacturer shall be met.

BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE. The acceptability of the pipeline shall be determined by inspections to check compliance with all the provisions of the standard with respect to the design of the line, the pipe and pipe marking, the appurtenances used, and the minimum installation requirements.

CERTIFICATION AND GUARANTEE. The pipe shall be certified, with supporting test results, by a qualified testing laboratory for compliance with this SCS Engineering Standard. The seal of approval of a recognized laboratory appearing on pipe bearing one of the ASTM designations listed in this standard may be accepted for this certification.

The installing contractor shall certify that his installation complies with the requirements of this standard. He shall furnish a written guarantee which protects the owner against defective workmanship and materials over a period of not less than 1 year and identified the manufacturer and markings of the pipe used.